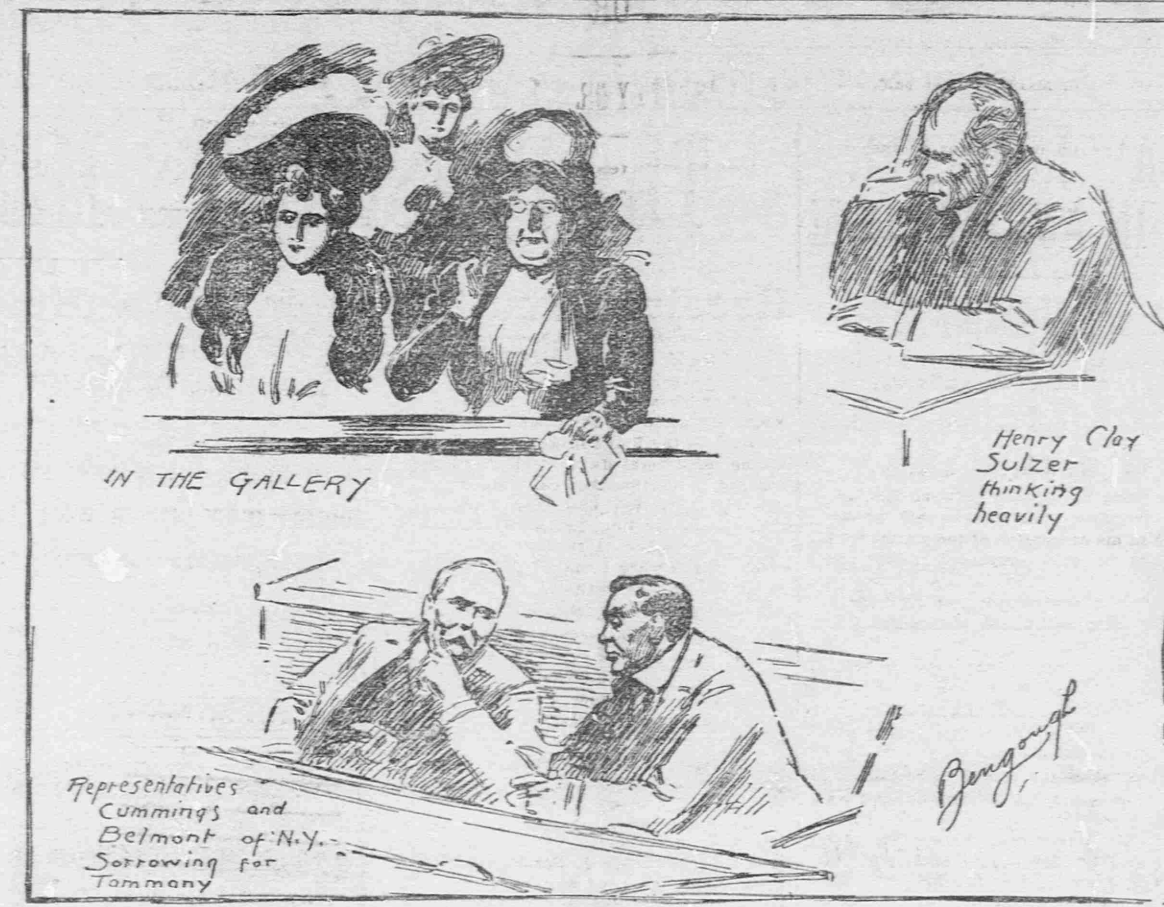


CHARACTER SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



Representatives
Cummins and
Belmont of N.Y.
Sorrowing for
Tommy

tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

The Philippines.

Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history. We hope to do for the Filipinos what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

"In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed.

"There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local bandits and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World.

"The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. It is necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

A Pacific Cable.

"I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

"Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable or else an arrangement should be made to have the cable constructed by the Government.

The Isthmian Canal.

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the nation of the highest importance to us immediately to begin it.

The Treaty With Britain.

"I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal.

"In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

"The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American Power at the expense of any American Power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power.

Civil Service Law.

"I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will, at least, enable the President to extend it.

"In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

The Consular Service.

"The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions.

"Tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

Indian Regulations.

"We should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe.

"We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings.

"A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments.

"The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground.

"The marriage laws of the Indian should

more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

Men and Officers.

"Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis.

"The pretentious and unmeaning title of 'naval cadet' should be abolished; the title of 'midshipman,' full of historic associations, should be restored.

"Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service.

"Officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. Big vessels should be maneuvered in squadrons containing not merely battleships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts.

"We should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval fighting force established on active material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war.

The Army.

"It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency.

"Under present conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and character.

"A general staff should be created.

"It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade.

"The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field.

"Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

"The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of National Guardsmen once a year.

Increased Pay for the Soldier.

"It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Training at West Point.

"At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps by the best kind of test not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

The Militia Law.

"Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces.

Recruitment Service Law.

"I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will, at least, enable the President to extend it.

"In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

The Consular Service.

"The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions.

"Tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

Indian Regulations.

"We should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe.

"We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings.

"A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments.

"The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground.

"The marriage laws of the Indian should

be made the same as those of the whites.

"In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial.

"The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indian."

Minor Recommendations.

In conclusion the President calls attention to the St. Louis Exposition, to the Charleston Exposition, to the Pan-American Exposition, to the acts for the preservation of vanishing animals, to the growth of public libraries, without making any definite legislative recommendations concerning them.

Census Bureau.

The President recommends that this be made a permanent Government bureau.

Postoffice.

"The privileges of second-class mail matter should be limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law.

Foreign Affairs.

"With reference to the situation in China, the Pan-American Congress, sitting in Mexico, with expressions of the national sorrow at the deaths of Queen Victoria and Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany, the President reached his eloquent conclusion:

"In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

TO RESIST BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

Some Members of Congress Oppose Secretary Long's Recommendations.

The leading Republican members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs are strongly imbued with the belief that Congress will refuse to grant for the navy this year the large sums asked for. Both Senator Hale and Representative Foss, chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House committees, have advised Secretary Long that a compromise should be effected in the matter of appropriations for the navy. Especially do they urge that a cut be made in the immense increase recommended by Mr. Long in his annual report, but the Secretary is obdurate in the matter, and positively refused to ask for a smaller number of ships.

Both the President and Secretary of the Navy regard a large increase in the navy as very essential.

Because of this executive support officials in the Navy Department are convinced that the views held by Senator Hale and Mr. Foss will not prevail.

The urgent need at this time for a material increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the navy is appreciated by the Congressmen who have recently consulted with Secretary Long. It is thoroughly realized by them that unless some relief be afforded by the Fifty-seventh Congress, another year will see many of the expensive vessels deteriorating for lack of proper care. Even if Congress does cut down the building programme, there is little probability that any attempt will be made to prevent the legislation for an increased naval personnel.

LEIBERTH CHARGES DENIED.

Senator Deboe and Representative Boreing Call Upon the President.

Senator Deboe and Representative Boreing of Kentucky were early callers at the White House this morning. They made an effort to show the President that the charges against G. W. Leibeth, whose appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue at Covington, Ky., has been held up, were false.

The charges included allegations that Leibeth drank whiskey, was a frequenter of saloons, and gambled.

Senator Deboe and Representative Boreing endorsed Mr. Leibeth's appointment. No action in the case has apparently yet been reached.

D. M. Cunningham, who was to have made way for Mr. Leibeth, still discharges the duties of the office.

To Entertain New Yorkers.

The new members of Congress will be the guests of honor at an entertainment and reception given by the New York State Republican Club of Washington at the National Rifles Army tonight.

The large number of invitations have been issued. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock. Dancing will begin at 10:30 o'clock.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug gets rid of the mucus if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE,

Catalests and Embalmers,

840 N. St. N. W.

Everything strictly first-class on the most reasonable terms.

Telephone call, Main 549.

J. WILLIAM LEE,

Undertaker and Embalmers.

222 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

BILL FOR BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

OFFERED IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Records of Criminals to Be Kept Under Supervision of Director to Be Named by the Attorney General.

One of the first bills offered on the re-assembly of the houses of Congress was that prepared by Major Sylvester, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Criminal Identification in connection with the Department of Justice.

The bill was offered in the House by Mr. Jenkins and in the Senate by Mr. Vest. It reads as follows:

Provisions of the Bill.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established and maintained in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the Department of Justice of the United States, a division to be known as the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable, for record and report, plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: Provided, That the authorities of the several States and Territories, or municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purpose; and, Provided, That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of said National Bureau of Criminal Identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons; and, Provided, That the plate, photograph, outline, measurement, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid.

Pictures and Measurements.

"In said bureau shall also be collected and filed for record and report, so far as may be practicable, such plates, photographs, pictures, measurements, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: Provided, That the authorities of the several States and Territories, or municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purpose; and, Provided, That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of said National Bureau of Criminal Identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons; and, Provided, That the plate, photograph, outline, measurement, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid.

To Use All Precaution.

"That before filing or recording such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions, the Superintendent of said bureau shall be furnished with record of the certificate of reliable United States, State, or municipal authority that the official who transmits such plate, photograph, outline picture, measurement, or description is a duly authorized official for such purpose. That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions which may be filed and recorded shall be placed in a systematic manner for ready consultation and comparison, and any information pertaining to the same, or any identification of persons upon description furnished by any official aforesaid, through comparison with such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions, already filed and recorded, shall be furnished on request to any United States, State, or municipal official duly authorized to receive the same, who shall certify that the same is wanted in the interests of public justice, and not for any private or personal use.

"The departments of the United States Government shall forward for record and filing in said bureau, any plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, or information pertaining to any person who has or may hereafter be design or indictment that he or she may contemplate the violation, or is known to have violated any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States, or the criminal law of any State.

A Director for the Bureau.

"That there shall be a director of said bureau, who shall be appointed by the Attorney General, after he shall first have the endorsement of the board of directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, and

who may be removed for cause at any time after an opportunity has been given him to be heard on written charges, by the Attorney General with the concurrence of the majority of said board of directors.

"Said director shall be experienced in criminology and shall have a general knowledge of professional criminals, and shall be expert in the several kinds of criminal measurements which may be in use.

"He shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, be furnished with one stenographer at \$1,200; three clerks, one of whom shall be a practical photographer, at \$1,000 each per annum, and a messenger at \$600 per annum, and shall be authorized and empowered to employ four skilled operators in the detection and prevention of crime at a salary of \$1,500 each per annum, who may be assigned to any confidential work in the prevention and detection of crime, securing of information, etc., in connection with said bureau, which may be necessary, and actual traveling expenses incurred shall be paid from the fund provided for the general expenses of said bureau, and all requisite furniture, stationery, and apparatus for maintaining such a bureau, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, which several sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise expended."

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Chairman Babcock Seeks Additional Quarters for It.

Representative Babcock, who will again be Chairman of the District Committee, was a busy man this morning. He was hunting additional quarters for the use of the District Committee.

The new committee room has just been furnished and is in readiness for occupancy by the committee when appointed.

Mr. Babcock wants a room where boxes, maps, documents, and miscellaneous articles can be stored and thus give more space in the committee room.

FOOD FACTS.

How to Properly Feed the Body.

Physicians nowadays realize how necessary it is that the food contain the right elements that the body requires to re-build itself and to keep it in the best of health. One day from activity and energy.

If one lifts an arm, that means the expenditure of a small amount of energy, and the burning up, so to speak, of certain deposits from the food. This means a certain loss, and this loss must be made up each day from food. If the food does not contain the things required, nature hoists a flag of distress, and sickness of some sort sets in, meaning that there is something lacking in the food.

The reason physicians so generally advise the use of Grape Nuts Breakfast Food is that they know from what it is made and what it contains. The medical journals in various parts of the world have given the analysis. The famous "London Lancet" went so far as to make a very careful analysis by its own chemist. Its remarks are worth repeating:

"The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereals. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in water. The soluble portion contains chiefly dextrin and starch. According to our analysis the following is the proportion:

Moisture 6.02 per cent.

Mineral matter 2.01 "

Fat 1.50 "

Proteids 15.50 "

Soluble carbohydrates 48.40 "

Unaltered carbonyl 25.97 "

The features worthy of note in this analysis are the exact proportions of proteids and mineral matter and soluble carbohydrates. The mineral matter is rich phosphoric acid. Our analysis shows that the nutritive of high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in the right proportions, and in an easily assimilable state."

Notice the carbohydrate total is about 75 per cent. These produce energy and warmth. The phosphoric acid in the mineral matter comes as do all of the other ingredients, from the field grain, not one particle being introduced as a drug.

Physicians know that the soft matter in the brain and nerve—those elements of the body are made from the phosphoric acid. Albumen is a very common article in almost every food, but phosphate of potash does not exist in all foods, nor is it found in easily digestible form always. However, in Grape Nuts these elements exist, and are presented to the body in an easily digestible form, and explain the reason why users feel the new spring of life, the brain and nerve power increase, after they have been using Grape Nuts for a time. There is a reason for it. The doctors know it; therefore they prescribe Grape Nuts.

action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course.

An Antiquated Constitution.

"When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and locally localized corporate bodies of the day.

"The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act.

"If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

A Secretary of Commerce and Industries.

"There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The Wage Earners.

"With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too.

"It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible.

Exclusion of Chinese Labor.

"Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborer brought over by contract, or of those who coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level.

"I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Convict Labor.

"If possible legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market.

The Eight-Hour Day.

"So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions.

Washington's Stumps.

"For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

A Man's Strength Is in Himself.

"The chief factor in the success of each man—worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

The Value of Unions.

"Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers, when organized with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

Unsatisfactory Immigration Laws.

"Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory.

"First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation.

"The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens.

"Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff.

"There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy.

"Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being.

Reciprocity in Trade.

"Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Every application of our tariff policy to